

# Licking Valley Courier

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Devoted to the Advancement of the Better Things for Morgan County and West Liberty

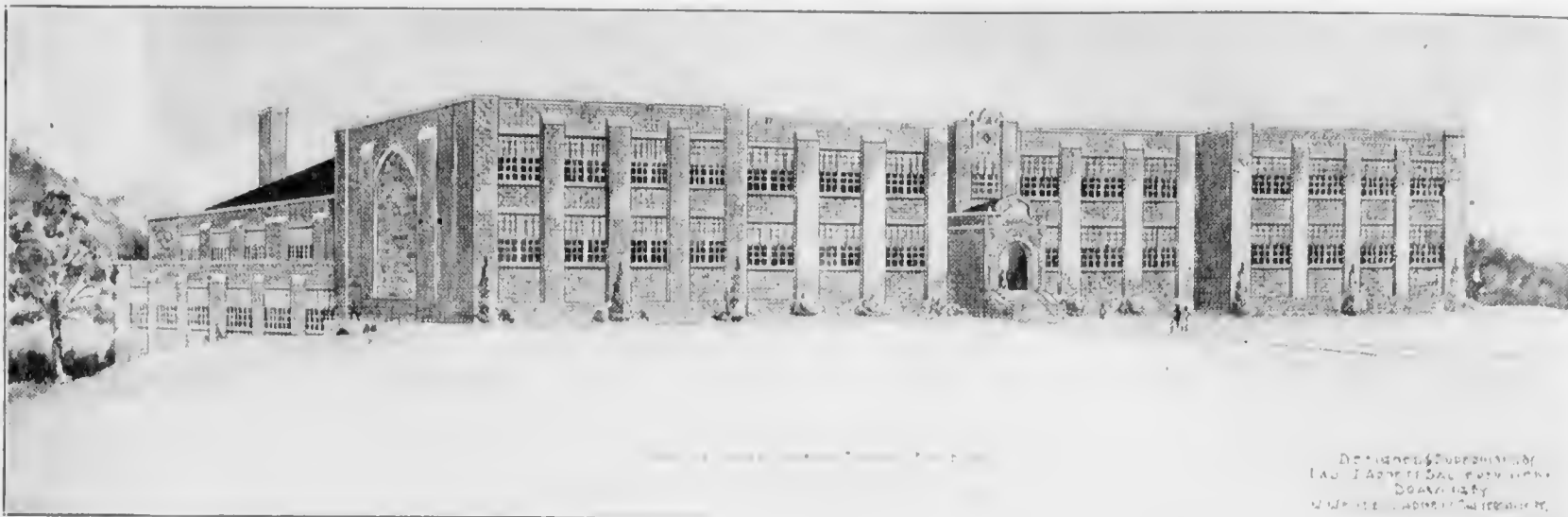
Always in Advance

VOLUME 25, NO. 47

WEST LIBERTY, MORGAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1935

WHOLE NUMBER 1289

## New Public School Building, West Liberty, Kentucky



James H. Richmond

In the planning of a public school building, the architect has two main objectives to achieve.

The first consists of the transition of the educational program of the board of education and the teachers into practical building accommodation. This must be accomplished by housing both teachers and pupils comfortably and economically, and at the same time insuring the success of the teaching and learning processes thru the most efficient manner of work. In the achievement of the second objective, the architect must, by the choice of materials and careful design, insure that measure of beauty which will cause the school to be respected as an important social, civic, and governmental instrumentality. Thru the beauty that is built into the school, the neighborhood and community which it serves must be enhanced rather than harmed by its appearance.

The Morgan county public school building at West Liberty has been planned and is being erected with these ideas in mind.

The building is an interesting adaptation of the modern collegiate Gothic type of architecture, and together with the use of native sandstone throughout the exterior construction and the location on the slope of the school grounds, it will present both a unique and a beautiful appearance from all points of vision.

The school grounds are comprised of about five acres of level and rather steep sloping ground. By locating the building on the slope the utilization of all the level ground for ball fields and playgrounds is provided, and at the same time enhancing the appearance of the building and adding the great advantage of natural drainage from it.

The building as planned accommodates 600 pupils at present with easy future expansion provision for 200 more students when necessary. It includes, besides modern classrooms,

a large library and stock room, four toilet rooms, two music rooms, adequate dressing rooms adjacent to a maximum size stage, an auditorium

seating 1200 people, with a balcony installed on three sides, and including a maximum size kitchen. It floor, adequate shower and locker rooms, home economics and industrial arts rooms. All exits are carefully planned, providing for an evacuation of the building by all occupants in three minutes in case of an emergency. In addition to this provision all corridors and main stairways are constructed of reinforced concrete for fire protection.

Below is an outline of the general specifications of the building:

Foundation footing of reinforced concrete.

All exterior walls and all interior bearing walls of native sandstone.

Auditorium balcony and roof to be supported by steel trusses.

Roof over all parts of the building to be of the asphalt-gravel built up type with 20 year warranty bond.

All corridors, stairways, lobby, and vestibules to be reinforced concrete with the floors and wainscote.

Steam heating system of the modern hot water type.

Boiler and fuel rooms enclosed with fireproof walls and ceiling.

Adequate ventilation system.

Plumbing of toilet, lavatory, shower, and kitchen on each floor.

Writing system of radiating type.

Lighting system of radiating type.

The latest approved security type.

A complete system of electric wiring and radio outlets.

All joists and girders designed to carry maximum capacity loads.

Finish floor for auditorium to be select maple.

All other finish floors and trim to be of select oak.

All equipment as designed for laboratories, library, and special room to be of the latest types.

Wainscote in all classrooms to be of cement plaster.

All walls and ceiling except as mentioned above to be lime plaster on wood and metal lath.

As will be noted thru this description of the building, the majority of the materials, especially in the structural part, come from Morgan

county and will be erected by Morgan county labor.

The lighting in the building will be satisfactory and the entire appearance, both interior and exterior, will be one of quiet dignity and will be a valuable asset to both pupils and teachers in their striving for academic education.

While it may seem that attractive and the attempt to build a modern school building in every way entails unnecessary expense upon the taxpayer, it must be stated that utility and economy have been the prime considerations thruout, and the returns for such an investment cannot be estimated in dollars and cents, with the future education of the posterity of Morgan county at stake.

The school with its far reaching outlook will be no less than an invaluable asset to the county and community; a project that Morgan county, the superintendent of schools, the architect, and builders can justly be proud of.

### THE AUDACITY OF HOOVER

Herbert Hoover, former president of the United States, in his activities in promoting the conference of Republics which was held in Springfield, made himself very conspicuous. It is clearly evident that Herbert Hoover thinks that he can do what Grover Cleveland did, be elected president then defeated for president, and then elected again. Nothing would please the Democrats better than for the Republican nominee to be the ex-president. They would take him around the country to find the areas that he predicted would grow in the streets of the cities if Roosevelt was elected in 1932. They would also make the issue very plain for the people, so there could be no misunderstanding. In comparing the conditions of the country from the fall of 1929 to the spring of 1933 under Herbert Hoover and the condition under his successor, the Hoover prosperity, which was around the corner, kept getting farther, and farther away and the depression got deeper and stronger and expanded all over the country to affect every interest and every industry. When President Roosevelt took the oath of office and succeeded Mr. Hoover, the country itself was broke. Industry had shut down. Wholesale and retail stores were in the hands of receivers by the thousands. A farm was sold for a mortgage debt every fifteen seconds in the United States. There was chaos, ruin at the end of the Hoover term. Then stepped in Franklin Delano Roosevelt. What he has done is a matter of history. The country is vastly better off now than it was under Hoover. It is getting better every day, and Mr. Hoover, if he secures the nomination of the Republican party, will not be another Cleveland because he will be as badly beaten as he was in 1920. —Elizabethtown News.

### SUBMIT ELECTION OFFICERS

We have a regular primary election coming August 4, 1935, and it is the duty of the precinct committeemen, both Democrats and Republicans, to submit a list of eight names for election officers. The Democrats should be sent to Dr. J. D. Whitaker, Cannel City; and the Republicans to Judge W. A. Caskey, at West Liberty. This is the way the election boards are selected, and it will assist the election commissioners in getting good men on the election boards. A VOTER

### DEPOSIT INSURANCE

Washington, D. C.—A report just released by the Federal Deposit Insurance corporation reveals that 20,000 depositors of closed insured banks have been paid their insured deposits in the first 17 months of deposit insurance.

They were depositors in 17 closed banks which the insurance corporation had taken over up to May 31, and their insured claims totalled more than two and a quarter million dollars. In all there have been 25,000 depositors in these banks whose estimated insured funds amount to about two and a half million dollars.

Payment of claims by the F.D.I.C. has started within an average time of a week of the day the banks closed, the report shows. It further reveals that in the last bank to be taken over by the insurance corporation all but sixty dollars of insured money has been paid to depositors. The pay off began on May 31 and all but twelve of its depositors had received a settlement of their claim on the last day of the month.

Approximate total deposits in all the closed insured banks are \$3,750,000. In addition to the insured portion of that total of almost \$2,500,000, another million was in preferred or secured deposits or was subject to offset so that there remain less than \$200,000 to be paid to depositors as liquidation of the assets of these banks is made.

It is estimated by officials of the corporation that 99 out of every 100 of the individual depositors in the closed insured banks have received all the money they had on deposit, or will receive it just as soon as they come to the banks.

The F.D.I.C. is insuring deposits in 14,000 banks thruout the country at the present time. It has announced that this is ninety percent of all licensed commercial banks and that they hold all but two percent of the total bank deposits.

### Marines Allot and Ashore

Macon, Ga., June 12.—The U. S. marine corps district recruiting office here will accept a limited number of young men this month, who are 18 or more years of age and appreciate the advantages of military training and travel. Interested persons should write to that office for full information and application blanks.

The Courier goes to Grade A homey schools.



### OUR COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT

Ova O. Haney was born in a log house on Caney creek in Morgan county, Kentucky. He worked his way thru high school and college by doing odd jobs of any nature whereby he could make a few dollars to finance himself. He played pro and semi-pro baseball for a number of years, the proceeds of which went to help bear the expenses of his school career. During this time he played in nearly every town and city in the state, made many friends, and became widely known for his ability to whip that third strike over the plate.

Mr. Haney knows what it is to work in the cornfield, around the cane mill, dig ditches, etc. He taught school for a number of years and during part of that time was athletic director; attended law school at the university of Louisville for two years; graduated from the Morehead state teachers' college with an A.B. degree in 1934; and is now our county superintendent of schools.

I have been intimately acquainted with him practically all his life. We attended high school together at West Liberty and became friends early in life. He has always gone about his work no matter what it might be with keen interest, a cheerful disposition, and a healthy self confidence and self respect.

Due to these characteristics and untiring ability he has started one of the best school programs ever attempted in Morgan county, and it is up to us as teachers and citizens of Morgan county to assist him in every way possible to bring our county out of the slump and put it on a higher plane.

He has a vision for better trained teachers, not only from an academic standpoint, but in character as well. He is also interested in better pay for teachers and school administrators.

The only concern for any superintendent should be that of the children, and I am proud of the fact that we have such a man at the head of our

schools in Morgan county. After all schools exist for the children, and not merely to give someone a job.

Some of you may have read the story of the school boy out in Colorado, who saved some of his comrades from freezing. For you who have not heard the story, and for you who have read it and may have forgotten part of it I shall tell it again.

Bryan United was a boy who attended school in the state of Colorado. He with a number of other pupils were driven to school in a bus, one day a blizzard raged. The wind blew, it snowed and it was exceedingly cold. The bus became stalled. It could go no farther. The bus driver went for help. He was gone a long time. The snow continued. The winds blew harder. It grew colder. The boys and girls in the bus grew cold. Their hands and feet grew numb. Bryan United tried to get them to play games. He tried to get them to keep talking. He tried to get them to sing songs. But some of the boys and girls were too tired, and too cold. Their strength left them. Bryan knew if they did not keep moving they would freeze. Some of them did freeze; but he kept on singing, he kept on talking; he kept the rest playing games.

Finally help arrived. Some of the boys and girls were saved, and all because a small school boy would not give up. People of the whole United States were thankful because he had persevered, because he had not given up. He was given a trip to Washington and was the guest of President Hoover. He was given many honors for his brave deed.

Mr. Haney has that courage to stick to the job until it is finished. He has the desire to want to do something successfully. He has a goal for which he is working hard to reach. And that goal is a better system of education for the children of Morgan county. It would probably have been easier for him if he had not attempted to push ahead. It would have been far easier for Lincoln if he had not pushed ahead in his vision to free the slaves; but he would have lost the faith his people placed in him. It would have been much easier for Lindbergh to have gone on barnstorming instead of pushing ahead to his goal. The kind of product of our labors is largely determined by our attitude toward our endeavors, and the vision that we possess or lack in our work.

W. O. PELFREY

### Revival Grows

The revival meeting at the Baptist church in West Liberty has already awakened a great deal of interest. The attendance is growing rapidly. It is still early in the season, but we still have empty seats. If you have not yet been with us we invite you to start tonight.

Rev. John B. Gilpin of Russell, the evangelist in charge, knows his Bible and knows how to tell what he knows. His messages are more than worth hearing—they are such as everyone in West Liberty needs to hear.

Rev. Gilpin is bringing a special message to the church at 7 o'clock every evening. Regular services begin at 7:30.

Subjects announced for the next few nights are as follows:

Thursday: "How We Can Run the Devil out of West Liberty."

Friday: "The Surest Detective."

Saturday: "The Great Judgment Morning."

Sunday morning: "Our Heavenly Home."

Sunday evening: "The Good Samaritan."

Monday: "Will There Be Anybody in Heaven Besides Baptists?"

Come and be with us tonight and every night during this meeting. You will be amply repaid in inspiration and in solid food for thought.

ROBERT BROWN, pastor

### STRIPPINGS



maw wuz helpin with the milkin las nite kaws we wuz all golt over tew the ice kreme soshale an we wuz all hurryin tow git redly, paw an maw an the kids an grandpw wuz golt tewgether but paw wuz worried about me goltin thar.

how air yew golt hank—sez paw, o I'll git thar all rite—sezzi, but how—sez maw—air yew gonna take lizzie?

yes—sezzi—cul prise an liz gart air gonna take me an lizzie in the rumble seat—sezzi tew maw.

It haint deesent—sez paw—its awful how klose yung people set tewgether in a rumble seat—sez paw.

how dew yew no—sez maw—enry—how I remember how yew used tew hate the old hammock kaws it hed sutch a wikek way nx pushin as so klose tewgether too—sez maw.

maw iz a good sport an when we wuz in the rumble seat I told lizzie what maw sed about paw an we hed a swell time golt an kashin from the soshale. HANK



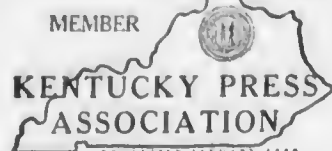








## The Courier



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## ANNOUNCEMENTS

## For Representative

We are authorized to announce  
J. CLARENCE NICKELL  
of West Liberty

as a candidate for the Democratic  
nomination for Representative from  
the one hundredth legislative district  
at the primary election Aug. 3, 1935.

We are authorized to announce  
RICHARD PHILLIPS  
of Liberty Road

as a candidate for the Democratic  
nomination for Representative from  
the one hundredth legislative district  
at the primary election Aug. 3, 1935.

We are authorized to announce  
C. C. MAY  
of Woodland

as a candidate for the Democratic  
nomination for Representative from  
the one hundredth legislative district  
at the primary election Aug. 3, 1935.

We are authorized to announce  
WARDIE CRAFT  
of Caney

as a candidate for the Democratic  
nomination for Representative from  
the one hundredth legislative district  
at the primary election Aug. 3, 1935.

## FARMERS' COLUMN

## THE FARM AND HOME

The cereal grains are a cheap source of food fuel, and an important item in nutrition. Corn, wheat, rice, rye, barley, and oat kernels furnish about a third of the average individual's diet. The "whole grain" or "dark" products are richer in vitamins than refined materials.

A heavy feeding of grain assures fat pullets for the laying house in the fall, says C. E. Harris in poultry leaflet No. 1. Feed should be placed in the hopper in the brooder house and left before the chicks constantly. Feed both grain and mash to the pullets on range.

To cook fruits, add enough water to prevent scorching, cook gently until tender, and sweeten to taste. To retain the shape of the fruit cook in syrup. For most well ripened fruits two parts of water to one part sugar gives a mildly sweetened product.

Veal or tenderloin may be used instead of chicken in making salad according to 4-H club demonstrators at junior week. It is then a plain meat salad. However, chicken salad may be made of one part chicken and two parts of beef or veal.

A good bleach for the hands may be made by placing 1/2 cup of cornmeal in a bowl with a teaspoon of pure finely shaved soap or soap flakes, one drop of tincture of benzoin and the juice of one half a lemon. Use hot water to make a paste thick enough to wash the hands.

Skim milk is often available in such large amounts that it cannot all be used for drinking or cooking, and at least part of this extra milk may be utilized in the form of cottage cheese. It is a highly nutritious dairy product, and easily made. Write to the college of agriculture for directions.

## Food for a Family

Suppose that, over a period of 22 years, a farmer and his wife rear a boy and a girl and send them out from the farm home on their eleventh birthdays to seek their fortunes. The food supply for such a family for 22 years, as calculated by Miss Miriam Anderson, U. S. department of agriculture, would be worth approximately

## Snapshots of KENTUCKY GEOLOGY

by Dr. A. C. McFarlan

## UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

## Chapter XI

The west is well known for its petrified wood, particularly the petrified forest in the Painted Desert, near Holbrook, Arizona. Here the wood, largely conifers, has been converted into agate. Some parts of the area beneath the varicolored character are referred to as the Rainbow forest. Much of the area has been developed by the United States park service as a national monument. Not far from there, still in the Painted Desert, is the so-called Black Forest, because of the brown to black agate or flint forming the logs. This wood of ancient tree forms, the scale trees Lepidodendron and Sigillaria, and ancestors of the conifers, is of the same age and represented by forms similar to those found preserved in the coal fields of Kentucky. Another well known forest is the petrified forest of Yellowstone national park. This is a much younger forest than the others and is buried in volcanic ash.

Petrified wood is wood that has been buried in some type of sediment such as volcanic ash, mud, or sand of lakes or deltas, and thus protected from decay. We find today pieces of wood preserved as such, the dried up logs in the glacial sands and clays of northern Kentucky and bordering states. In the case of petrified wood, the mineral forming around the wood, thus substituting natural water, usually agate or some relative for the wood cells. So faithfully has the wood structure been preserved that under the microscope thin sections of this wood show all details of its original character and the kind of wood may be determined. Occasionally gem quality is the replacing material.

In Kentucky, while there is an abundance of plant fossils, particularly in the coal bearing or Pennsylvania rocks, petrified wood is seldom found. But there is a little, some of it more ancient than that of Arizona.

A considerable number of specimens have been found in the Devonian black shale outcropping in the Knobs. These

vary from small pieces to small logs. A foot in diameter, some showing a Devondian age of course gives it an antiquity greater than our coal fields and greater than the Arizona wood. It is rather remarkable then the faithfulness with which the minute detail of the wood structure has been preserved in the brown to black flint or agate.

An occasional piece of Pennsylvania petrified wood has been found and the university has several pieces in its museum. Within the last year a very fine piece was sent in from a locality near Russellville in the eastern coal field by Webb Holt, and it is said that there is quite a lot of it scattered around on the hillsides there. These specimens are black in color and are rather suggestive of charcoal in appearance but are harder than steel. Again the preservation of the detailed wood structure is excellent.

The fossils of the coal bearing beds include ferns, some of them tree ferns, seed ferns, the scale trees, represented by Lepidodendron and Sigillaria (fragments of these are often mistaken for the impression of a reptilian skin because of the peculiar bark pattern), and plant, hollow rushes (Calamites). Preservation varies, most commonly only the impression is preserved in sandstone. Frequently we find the sandstone molds originally sand filled tubes of the hollows of plant rushes. Exceptionally thin internal mold is surrounded by a film of coal, the woody fiber of the wall of the rush altered into coal. And in the shales we find four leaves. Similar fossils, the less common, are found in Mississippian sandstones. The writer a few years ago picked up a piece of lumpy iron ore on the tracks of the Southern railroad near Somerset, containing a fine leaf impression. From the nature of the ore and associated ballast this is apparently Silurian from ore from the Chattanooga or Rock wood mines of Tennessee, thus a Silurian leaf. That is getting rather far back in geological time for such fossils.

## LISTENER'S CHOICE

812,000. Here are the amazing totals required by this family:

- 5,000 gallons of milk.
- 4 tons of meat and poultry.
- 1,300 dozens of eggs.
- 2 1/2 tons of butter and other fats.
- 8 tons of potatoes.
- 1 ton of dried beans and peas.
- 4 tons of leafy or green vegetables.
- 2 1/2 tons of tomatoes.
- 1 ton of dried fruits.
- 5 1/2 tons of other fruits and vegetables.
- 7 tons of flour and cereals.
- 2 1/2 tons of sugar, molasses, and other sweets.

## Chicks Killed by Over Feeding

The agricultural experiment station at Lexington has been receiving many complaints this spring about loss of chicks from digestive troubles.

Dr. J. Holmes Martin, head of the poultry department, believes over feeding or improper feeding to be the principal cause of the trouble.

Many of these writings or telephoning to the station indicated that they were feeding a rich starter and chaff in addition. Most of the commercially prepared starter mash contains sufficient protein, points out Dr. Martin, and the addition of the chaff overloads the chick's digestive tract.

If milk is available on the farm, the simplest solution of the problem is to feed a home mixed mash and to give the chicks all the milk they will drink. A common mash to feed with milk is made at the rate of 70 pounds of ground yellow corn, 25 pounds of midlings, 2 pounds of raw homestead, and a pound of salt.

Dr. Martin also points out that skim milk, either sour or sweet, is better than chaff for either chicks or turkey poults. The reason is that the removal of whey also takes out milk sugars and minerals which the chicks need. In other words, some persons go to the trouble of preparing chaff when skim milk or buttermilk is better.

## METHODIST CHURCH

Sunday school 9:45 a.m.  
Mid-week service every Wednesday night at 7 o'clock.

Church services the first and third Sundays of each month at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Young people's service every Sunday night at 8:15 o'clock.

A cordial invitation is extended to everyone to be present at all these services. J. J. SCUDDER, pastor

## BAPTIST CHURCH

Prayer meeting and song service at 7:30 o'clock every Thursday night.

Sunday school at 10 o'clock a.m. Church services immediately after.

Sunday school and also at 7:30 p.m. Everybody is invited to attend these services. "Not forsaking the assembling of yourselves together."

ROSCO BRONG, pastor

## THE SAME COUNTRY

By ROBERT V. FLEMING  
The President, American Bankers Association

There is a growing appreciation, both on the part of the people and the Government, of the great and sincere efforts being made by bankers to all in recovery. It is desirable that we make no opportunity to foster public understanding of the bankers' problems. We are living in an age of complex and upset economic conditions. Our affairs are closely inter-related not only within the confines of our own borders but extend to other countries throughout the world.



R. V. FLEMING

## The Greatest Difficulty

I think the greatest difficulty we have to overcome in America today is due to our impatience with the progress we are making towards recovery. We must realize that while the Government can help by directing some measures for relief and recovery, we must help ourselves by doing our share to give impetus to the Government's efforts. We have the same country and basically the same businesses, factories and people we had prior to the depression, and business initiative must step forward if real recovery is to be achieved.

The theory we often hear expressed that banks create business activity is wrong. Banking can only make a supplementary contribution to business activity. Bankers have the facilities and the desire to extend credit, but business must initiate activity by seeking the credit which is readily available to all worthy borrowers.

Let it be said for business, however, that business men are as eager as bankers to contribute towards recovery. I think some of the trouble lies in the fact that too many legislative measures have been proposed for reform which leave an uncertainty in the minds of business leaders as to their eventual outcome and effect. Consequently, they hesitate to expand until the probable effects of such legislation are known.

## MAKING IT HARDER FOR BANK ROBBERS

Mechanical Devices That Impede the Work of Bandits Described by Bankers Association Official.

The impediments which the hard working bank robber now meets in plying his trade among small as well as large banks are described by James E. Baum, Deputy Manager American Bankers Association in charge of its Protective Department, in an article in "E. Banking" published by his organization.

"Protective equipment will minimize if not prevent loss," Mr. Baum says, "such as the silent automatic type of alarm, approved tear gas systems, several styles of bandit resisting enclosures and time locks, which can be set for intervals of a few minutes."

"The silent automatic alarms operate in the beginning of a holdup and through actions carried out by the bank employees in obedience to the hand signals or commands. They are adaptable to the smaller banks which continue to be easiest targets for bank robbery."

## Tear Gas Systems

"Tear gas systems have their advantages as self-contained protective units where outside aid is inconvenient or too remote from the bank to be effective. One objection to the use of tear gas is in preventing holdups in the need of ressing a lever or button to discharge. Although this necessary action seems so much to expect of the victims in a holdup where their lives are in jeopardy, the fact remains that tear gas systems have defeated bank robbery. Its deterrent value is also important."

"Different styles of bandit resisting enclosures are available. The lock manufacturers also produce time locks which can be set to open at intervals of five minutes or longer. These locks are especially adapted for attachment to safes or chests for safeguarding surplus funds while the bank is open for business."

## Stock of Central Banks Usually Privately Owned

Of all the central banks at present existing there are only four whose stock is owned by the government. The new central bank is that of Canada, which opened its doors only a few months ago after a most exhaustive study had been made of the experience of all nations with the result that the stock of the Bank of Canada is privately owned.

## Agriculture and Industry

Returns for the first quarter of 1935 for industrial corporations publishing quarterly reports show net profits 25 percent more than for the same in 1934. The total farm value of all important crops, exclusive of livestock, rose in 1934 to \$4,782,423,000, as compared with \$4,114,265,000 in the previous year and \$2,882,195,000 in 1932.

## Poultry

## POULTRY OUTLOOK AND GOOD RATINGS

## Increase in Price of Eggs Adds to Interest.

By H. M. Alp, Poultry Extension Specialist, University of Illinois—WNU Service.

With the seasonal increase in egg prices and the encouraging outlook for the egg market, renewed interest is being taken in laying flocks by poultrymen whose flocks normally produce some 2,000,000,000 eggs annually.

There are, of course, several good laying flocks, but one that has given good result at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture consists of both mash and grain mixtures. The mash is usually made up in 500-pound lots by mixing together 155 pounds of ground yellow corn, 100 pounds of wheat middlings, 55 pounds of meat scrap, 100 pounds of wheat bran, 20 pounds of dried milk, 25 pounds of soybean oil meal, 40 pounds of alfalfa leaf meal and 5 pounds of salt. For winter feeding, one pint of cod liver oil is added to each 100 pounds of mash. This is kept before the birds in feed hoppers at all times.

The grain mixture, when made up in 100-pound batches, consists of 40 pounds of corn, 30 pounds of wheat and 30 pounds of oats. This is hand fed, the chickens being given 12 to 14 pounds for each 100 birds twice daily. Oyster shell, grit and any succulent green feed that may be available are given the birds free choice.

When feed prices are going up along with egg prices, there is a temptation for poultrymen to cheapen their feed, mixing mixtures at the expense of some necessary worthwhile ingredients. This is usually a false saving, for a low priced ration is not necessarily the most economical. It is doubtful if it would be good judgment on the part of anyone to sacrifice a proved ration simply because it has advanced in price, unless a satisfactory substitute can be found costing less money.

## Kinds of Lighting for Use in Poultry Houses

While electric lights are ideal for use in the poultry house, other forms of lighting such as kerosene, gasoline, gas, or acetylene may be used with satisfaction. It is not necessary to use a strong light to obtain satisfactory results, says E. M. Funk, of the Missouri College of Agriculture. Many poultrymen have used 10 or 15 watt electric lights with very good results. Both mash and grain should be kept in open hoppers so the birds can easily find the feed. Fresh water should also be available.

The lights should be located about 6 feet above the floor and arranged so that the feed and water containers are well lighted. Two lights approxmately 15 feet apart and 10 feet from the front of a 20 by 30 poultry house will provide sufficient illumination. Two lights 10 feet apart should be used in 20 by 20 poultry houses. The light should be arranged so that the roosts will be illuminated, otherwise the birds may fail to leave them.

## New Breed of Poultry

The Marsh-Daisy is one of the new breeds of poultry that are attracting attention among English fanciers. It is said to be a wonderfully hardy, prolific breed, especially adapted to low lying marshy districts. It is reported that these birds are splendid layers and that they continue to lay six or seven years of age. Quite a mixture of breeds was used in the manufacture, the Hamburg, Leghorn, Old English Game, Faverolles and Buttercup all being included. The color is five varieties, White, Buff, Brown, Blue and White.—Los Angeles Times.

## How Corn is Used

Of each 100 bushels of corn produced in the United States, 42 bushels are fed to hogs, 18 bushels are fed to cattle, 14 bushels are fed to horses, 1 bushel to poultry, 1 bushel to sheep, 1 bushel are consumed by live stock in cities, and 9 bushels go into industrial use. The remainder is used for export or exported, according to Ohio State University.

## Poultry Matters

For round worms in poultry to bacco dust is used by some poultrymen. This is used in a mash and should be mixed in the proportion of from one to two pounds of finely ground tobacco to 100 pounds of mash.

Whole eggs, egg yolks, and even egg whites are being dried for sale, a recent development in the United States.

Water pans and utensils should be kept clean.

Capons are in prime condition for butchering when there is a layer of fat under the skin on the back, on the under side of the breast bone.

Poultry breeding males are valuable property during the chick season, and may well be handled with care and protected in the same manner as are other farm animal sire.

Thirty-six billion eggs were produced and eaten in the United States last year.

## Master Commissioner's Sale MORGAN CIRCUIT COURT, KY.

W. S. McKinney, Plaintiff  
vs.  
Notice of Sale  
Gabel Oliver & Cullie Oliver, Defendants

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Morgan circuit court, rendered at the May term, 1935, in the above styled cause, I will offer for sale at the front door of the courthouse in West Liberty, Kentucky, on Monday, the 24th day of June, 1935, at 1 o'clock p.m., or thereabouts, upon a credit of six months, the following described property, to wit: One tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Morgan, state of Kentucky, and on Big Sinkin creek, a tributary of the Licking river, and bounded as follows: Beginning on a black pine on top of the cliff near the road, thence northwest down the hill to a black and spruce pine; thence same course to a dogwood and spruce pine standing on the bank of Big Sinkin creek; thence north to a dogwood, northeast to a white pine on the top of a cliff; thence same course to a black pine on top of the point; thence to a black pine on top of main cliff; to the beginning.

This judgment is rendered in favor of W. S. McKinney for \$225, with interest thereon at the rate of 6 percent per annum from the 24th day of April, 1933, until paid, and the cost of this action.

The purchaser will be required to execute bond, bearing a good and lawful interest from date, with approved security, for the purchase money.

This 4th day of June, 1935.  
HARLEN MURPHY, M.A.M.C.,  
Henry C. Rose, Attorney.

## WOMEN

June 13. Relief workers are building a graded road from Leno to Bloomington and extended on to Coopers Creek. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Allen of Sublet visited Mrs. Allen's sister Mrs. Gardner Dancy last week end. The children of the home of Miss Dora Hughes, near here, had been visiting friends at Middletown and Dayton, Ohio, but returned home this week.

A bunch of young folks attended church on Friday evening Sunday, and were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey Lovely.

Dr. Fred Millard and family and relatives, from Winchester and Mt. Sterling, are visiting at their camp home here.

Mrs. Gardner Dancy is visiting her parents, on Lick creek, this week.

Farmers here are making good use of the dry weather by having by planting their crops.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl White are the proud parents of a boy which arrived June 11.

Mrs. John Morris has a fine flock of White Leghorn chicks that are doing nicely.

George Guey brought a nice bunch of calves from the Keeton boys this week. Wishing all much success. SUNNY

## What Vocation Shall My Boy Choose?

By C. E. Johnston,  
Director, Schools of Business  
Training International Corp.  
Respondent, Schools

We live in a changing world. Opportunities for success in the future will differ from those in the past. A young man wise enough to choose his life's work wisely must determine his vocation for himself. How shall he choose?

## The Skilled Accountant

ACCOUNTING and bookkeeping are so often confused that the start (it is best to define the difference between the two) bookkeeping is the keeping of records. Accounting is far more than that. The skilled accountant is a business analyst. His function is the proper placing of costs, the locating of profits and the discovery of the "unseen leaks that sap the life of a business and destroy profits. His analysis shows which operations of a business are conducted at a profit and which are really resulting in a loss. His reports are to the business what charts and observations are to the navigating officers of an ocean liner.

The growing complexity of business organization, the increasing demands of stockholders and others for a complete and accurate picture of the profit and loss results of operations, are all tending to increase the already great importance of the skilled accountant. The success of every phase of the National Recovery Program demands accurate accounting information. There seems to be no reasonable doubt that the demand for skilled accountants will be even greater in the future than it has been in the past.

The doorway to accounting is a wide one, since clerical work of almost any kind having to do with the financial side of a business will provide a certain amount of basic knowledge and experience. The principles and methods of accounting itself are intricate and demand specialized knowledge which can only be acquired by hard study, but the opportunity for such study during spare time is always open to the young man who is really earnest in his ambition to succeed.







# OUR COMIC SECTION

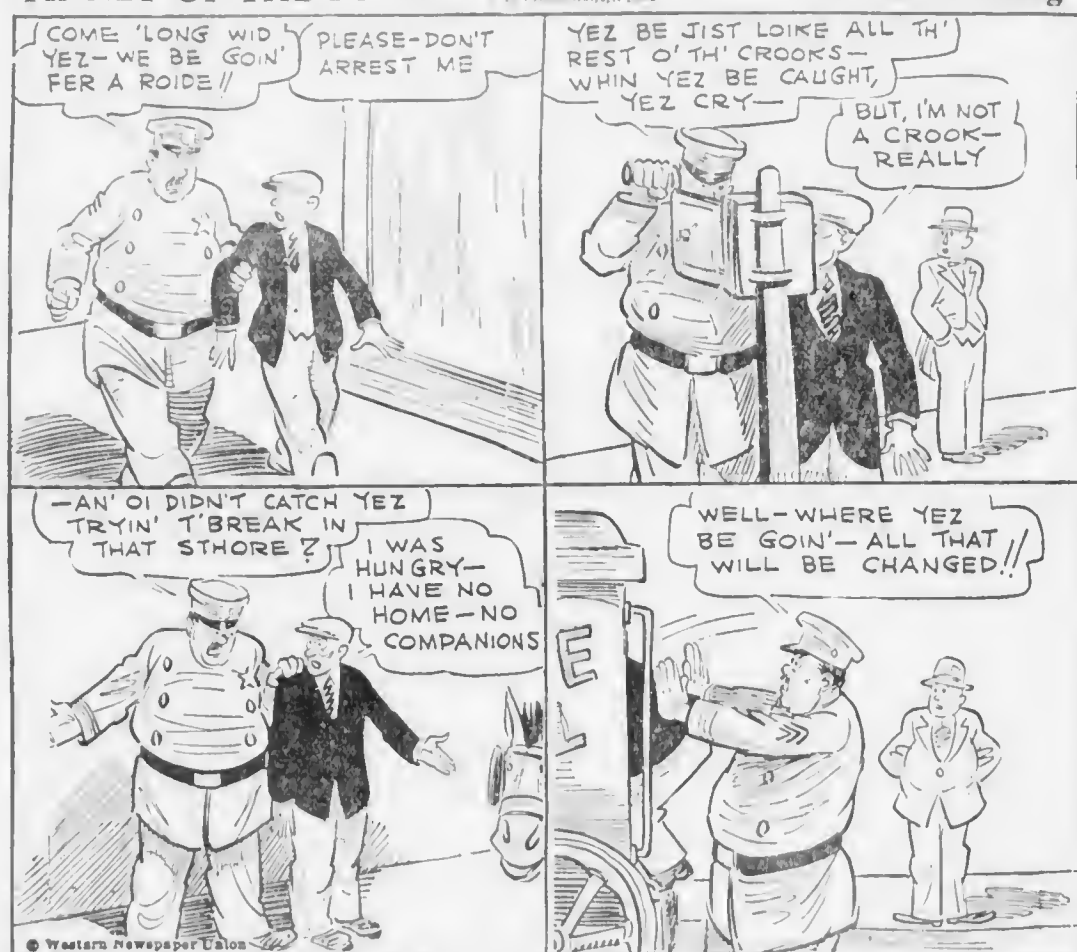
## Events in the Lives of Little Men



## FINNEY OF THE FORCE

By Ted O'Loughlin

## Accommodating



## THE FEATHERHEADS

By Osborne

## Money Madness



## CRIMINALS MADE OVER PHYSICALLY WHILE IN PRISON

If your nose is crooked and you yearn to be an Adonis, or you have a twisted leg, and fain would walk like other men, then rob a gas station or forge a check, and when—or if—you get out of state's prison you may have a Greek profile and two perfectly good legs.

That is, if you remember to commit the crime in Connecticut. For they're doing remarkable things in the state prison at Wethersfield. As one convict puts it, with awe, "They're improving on the acts of God!"

John Dillinger, public enemy No. 1, had his face lifted, and there were streaming headlines across the nation's newspapers. But much more fundamental plastic surgery is being done, unnoted, behind the tinted walls down on Wethersfield Cove. Men leave the prison so changed that their best friends don't know them.

Of course, there's one fundamental difference—that Dillinger had his physiognomy made over by quacks, to avoid the law, whereas the men in Wethersfield is reconstructed by the law itself, in an attempt to obliterate those stigmas that label him convict.

Penologists may insist that the "babyface" is equally as likely to be

a killer as is the man with the bashed nose and the prognathous jaw. But popular psychology still accepts ugliness as synonymous with turpitude, and distorted features as an indication of depravity. The man who is born with or acquires by accident the type of countenance that the law-abiding citizen associates with crime is likely before he starts. He looks like a criminal—

## NEUTRALIZE Mouth Acids

—by chewing one or more Milnesia Wafers

You can obtain a full size 20c package of Milnesia Wafers containing twelve full adult doses by furnishing us with the name of your local druggist if he does not happen to carry Milnesia Wafers in stock, by enclosing 10c in coin or postage stamps. Address

SELECT PRODUCTS, INC.

4402 23rd St., Long Island City, N. Y.

My Name is \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address \_\_\_\_\_

Town & State \_\_\_\_\_

My Druggist's Name is \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address \_\_\_\_\_

Town & State \_\_\_\_\_

**MILNESIA WAFERS**

The Original MILK OF MAGNESIA WAFERS

Marina Murray in the American Mercury.



## A LOBBY TRULY INVITING

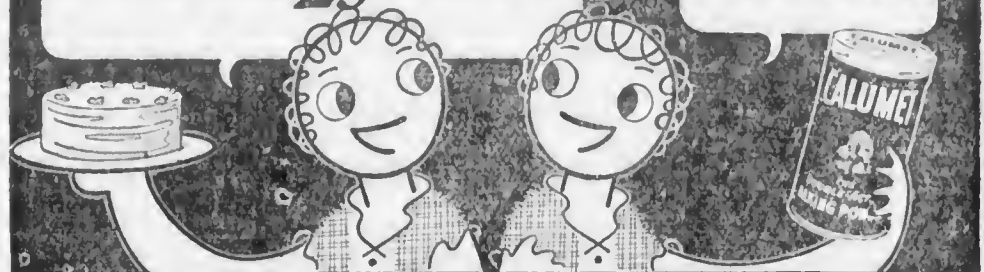
The Shelby lobby is warmly furnished — commodious — right on the street level, 900 rooms — all with private bath — circulating ice water — servitors — box mattresses beds. Two popular priced restaurants. Cocktail Lounge. Rates \$2.00 and upwards. Garage.

## HOTEL FORT SHELBY DETROIT

"AGLOW WITH FRIENDLINESS"

WHAT DO YOU THINK!  
THE REGULAR PRICE OF  
CALUMET BAKING POWDER  
IS NOW ONLY 25¢ A POUND!

AND THE  
NEW CAN IS  
SO EASY  
TO OPEN!



## WITH AUNT LUCY'S BLESSING!









## ADDITIONAL

### WITNESS

June 17—Mrs. Sanford R. ... and Mrs. ...  
 June 18—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 19—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 20—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 21—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 22—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 23—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 24—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 25—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 26—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 27—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 28—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 29—Mrs. ... and ...

### GOING

June 17—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 18—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 19—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 20—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 21—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 22—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 23—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 24—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 25—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 26—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 27—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 28—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 29—Mrs. ... and ...

### MAYTOWN

June 17—Misses Ruth Pickett and ...  
 June 18—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 19—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 20—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 21—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 22—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 23—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 24—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 25—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 26—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 27—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 28—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 29—Mrs. ... and ...

### LOGANVILLE

June 17—Mr. and Mrs. Stanley ...  
 June 18—Mr. and Mrs. ...  
 June 19—Mr. and Mrs. ...  
 June 20—Mr. and Mrs. ...  
 June 21—Mr. and Mrs. ...  
 June 22—Mr. and Mrs. ...  
 June 23—Mr. and Mrs. ...  
 June 24—Mr. and Mrs. ...  
 June 25—Mr. and Mrs. ...  
 June 26—Mr. and Mrs. ...  
 June 27—Mr. and Mrs. ...  
 June 28—Mr. and Mrs. ...  
 June 29—Mr. and Mrs. ...

### VOICED

June 17—Mr. ... and ...  
 June 18—Mr. ... and ...  
 June 19—Mr. ... and ...  
 June 20—Mr. ... and ...  
 June 21—Mr. ... and ...  
 June 22—Mr. ... and ...  
 June 23—Mr. ... and ...  
 June 24—Mr. ... and ...  
 June 25—Mr. ... and ...  
 June 26—Mr. ... and ...  
 June 27—Mr. ... and ...  
 June 28—Mr. ... and ...  
 June 29—Mr. ... and ...

### MURPHYFORK

June 17—Mrs. Judge ...  
 June 18—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 19—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 20—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 21—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 22—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 23—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 24—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 25—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 26—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 27—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 28—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 29—Mrs. ... and ...

### FLAT WOODS

June 17—Mrs. Mary May, age 88 ...  
 June 18—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 19—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 20—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 21—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 22—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 23—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 24—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 25—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 26—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 27—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 28—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 29—Mrs. ... and ...

June 17—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 18—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 19—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 20—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 21—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 22—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 23—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 24—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 25—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 26—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 27—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 28—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 29—Mrs. ... and ...

June 17—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 18—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 19—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 20—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 21—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 22—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 23—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 24—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 25—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 26—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 27—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 28—Mrs. ... and ...  
 June 29—Mrs. ... and ...

### MISSING METEORITE "WENT UP IN SMOKE"

Experiments on living rifle bullets, attended to explain the mysterious absence of the giant, and supposedly valuable meteorite which several minor expeditions have hunted under the famous Moon Butte crater in Arizona, have been reported by Prof. C. C. Wyllie, of the University of Iowa.

Calculations show that the speed of a large meteorite when it strikes the ground must be at least a mile or two a second and may be several miles a second. Experiments with bullets can be made only up to speeds a little more than 4,000 feet a second, but even at this speed Professor Wyllie finds that ordinary small bullets made of soft lead will knock pieces out of the strongest armor plate. What happens is that the bullet is turned into a gas by its own energy of impact so that the bullet explodes like a small hydrogen bomb.

This explosion literally blows pieces out of the armor plate. Professor Wyllie believes that this is what happened when the giant Arizona meteorite struck. Most of it exploded instantly into gaseous iron, blowing out the wide, deep crater which still exists and scattering over the surrounding country the hundreds of small iron fragments which searchers already have picked up.

### BIG TREE CRASHES IN YOSEMITE PARK

A great crater in the ground marks the spot in Yosemite National park where the famous Stable Tree, one of Yosemite's giant sequoias, stood but a short time ago; and the tree itself, stripped of its limbs in falling but with its trunk intact for three-quarters of its length, lies stretched along the ground. At the time of its fall which, curiously enough occurred during a period of absolute calm although a heavy windstorm had swept the area in which it stood two days earlier, the tree was 260 feet high, measured 29½ feet in diameter at its base and some of its branches were as much as three feet thick. It was estimated to have been 2,000 years old.

A great fire scar in its side so large that horses used to be stabled in it in stage coach days, was responsible for the name by which the tree has become well known. The weakening influence of this same scar, made nearly 200 years ago, is believed largely responsible for the tree's recent crash.

### Fiji Islanders Gaining

Unlike many native races which dwindle away in population as civilization encroaches them, the Fiji Islanders who live on the British archipelago in the Pacific are increasing their number. They have made a gain of 2,500 for this year, bringing their total population to 35,000, 15 per cent more than in 1921. The 250 islands of the Fiji group, annexed by Great Britain in 1874, are now among the most prosperous of the Pacific island groups. The natives are of mixed Negro and Polynesian stock. Other racial groups in the islands include Indians, Europeans and Chinese.

### City Found Under Lake

Proved to be the legendary city of Sanyar, which in ancient times was the commercial center of the Chikung-Kiangsu border country until it was inundated by a flood. During the recent low level of Lake Talho Chinese fishermen found the city wall, still intact, and the narrow streets with partially damaged houses. Reports from Shanghai say the ruins indicate a typical ancient Chinese city which once thrived there.

### The Poor Horses

In the old days the general public was allowed at executions, nor were executions the refined art of today. There is a story told about a French youth who had attempted the life of a king, back in 1757, and sentenced to be torn apart by horses. One of the fine ladies present had her sensibilities aroused by the difficulty which the horses had in tearing their victim to pieces. "Oh, the poor horses!" she said, "how sorry I am for them!"

### Grasshoppers Increase

One result of the years of depression has been to increase the grasshopper population. Three species have been encroaching themselves in the West during the past years when state finances were too low to fight the pest. Last year in North Dakota alone the damage amounted to more than \$10,000,000.

### Towns Have Many Autos

It has been found that in small towns of 1,000 to 5,000 people that the largest number of cars is owned in proportion to the population. The percentage is least in towns of 50,000 to 100,000.

### Funny

Lady nt Piano—Do you recognize this?  
 Composer—Er—I'm afraid not.  
 "Why you funny man; it's one of your own."

### To Be Remembered

Friend—It's not the cost of the car that worries the owner, but the upkeep.  
 Man—And sometimes the turnover.

### DEMAND

June 19, Mr. and Mrs. ...  
 June 20, Mr. and Mrs. ...  
 June 21, Mr. and Mrs. ...  
 June 22, Mr. and Mrs. ...  
 June 23, Mr. and Mrs. ...  
 June 24, Mr. and Mrs. ...  
 June 25, Mr. and Mrs. ...  
 June 26, Mr. and Mrs. ...  
 June 27, Mr. and Mrs. ...  
 June 28, Mr. and Mrs. ...  
 June 29, Mr. and Mrs. ...

### OUR HILL

June 17—People of this community are getting along fine with their crop. The work visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. ...  
 June 18, Mr. and Mrs. ...  
 June 19, Mr. and Mrs. ...  
 June 20, Mr. and Mrs. ...  
 June 21, Mr. and Mrs. ...  
 June 22, Mr. and Mrs. ...  
 June 23, Mr. and Mrs. ...  
 June 24, Mr. and Mrs. ...  
 June 25, Mr. and Mrs. ...  
 June 26, Mr. and Mrs. ...  
 June 27, Mr. and Mrs. ...  
 June 28, Mr. and Mrs. ...  
 June 29, Mr. and Mrs. ...

### OMER

June 17—Fred Efford of this place is very low with lung trouble. Forest Williams, deputy sheriff, of Grassy Creek, was doing business here Saturday.  
 Mrs. Victoria Callaway and her son Alton, who had been visiting her sister, Mrs. Andrea Triplett, and other here, have returned to their home in Detroit, Michigan.  
 Melvin Cox of Woodbend spent one night last week with Milford Williams.  
 Mrs. Ida Byrd and little grandson Earl Wood spent Sunday night with Glen Byrd and family.  
 A large crowd attended church here Sunday. Services were conducted by Rev. Jim Lawson, with baptizing in the afternoon.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Lee Goodmaster at Rigwoods and their children spent the week end here with relatives.  
 Dock Goodmaster, Glen Osborn, Chester Minney, and others from here made a business trip to West Liberty one day last week.

## To help you make the NATION'S Business YOUR Business

CARTER FIELD, famous Washington correspondent, is writing for this paper a weekly letter in which he explains and interprets the epoch-making events that are taking place in the national capital. For twenty years Mr. Field has been observing and reporting the activities of Congress and administrative departments in Washington. His experience and his wide acquaintance among important men in the capital fit him unusually well for the particular task he has undertaken—that of giving you a clear understanding of what all these important developments at Washington mean to you and to other American citizens.

Mr. Field's letters appear in this paper under the heading

## SEEN and HEARD Around the NATIONAL CAPITAL

The nation's business IS your business today more than ever before. Keep up with it by reading Carter Field's brilliant and interesting letters—tell your friends about them.

## Education and Income

Business is improving rapidly. Young men and young women ought to prepare for business now. They can make the preparation here, in one of the largest and best-known business-training institutions in America, where they will be given a broad outlook in business and educational fields. Short commercial courses and longer courses of college grade—all under delightful and inspiring surroundings at low expense. Students placed almost daily at good salaries. Only private business school accredited as a four-year college.

Advertising will be sent free. Enter any day.

Near Mammoth Cave National Park

## BOWLING GREEN BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

Incorporated

BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY

J. L. HARMAN, LL.D., President J. MURRAY HILL, Vice-President  
 W. S. ASHBY, Business Manager

## Mental Efficiency Lowered By Unwise Menus, Says Scientist

If you work in an office or earn your living by any other kind of mental work, you will do well to guard yourself against becoming a victim of brain anemia. Brain anemia, according to Dr. Donald A. Laird, Director of the Psychological Laboratory, Colgate University, is a condition which affects large numbers of mental workers and one which definitely lowers their mental efficiency.

The condition is one that, without being recognized by name, is familiar to many office executives and workers as the post-luncheon mental sluggishness which results almost universally in low production by office workers during the early afternoon. At the recent convention of the National Office Management Association, Dr. Laird described his just completed research investigation of this condition and possible remedies for it.

The series of experiments directed by Dr. Laird extended over a period of 24 days. Eight young men accustomed to mental work were used as subjects. The subjects ate their noon meals in the laboratory. On half of the days, scattered irregularly through the 24-day period, they were served a fairly heavy meal. On the other days they were given a light lunch consisting of a ready-to-eat cereal such as corn flakes, with milk; and a light dessert.

Specially devised laboratory equipment was employed to measure the subjects' mental efficiency after the two types of lunches. After the light lunch their minds worked with 6 per cent more speed and 25 per cent more accuracy than after the heavier meals. The difference in the ability of the subjects to keep their attention from fluctuating was even more marked. There were nearly 70 per cent more lapses in attention after the heavier meal than after the light cereal lunch.

"Our experiments showed conclusively," Dr. Laird said, "that the cause of the mental sluggishness which affects many office workers in the early afternoon is a condition of brain anemia, due to the fact that the demands placed upon the digestive organs cause them to draw blood away from the brain in order to meet these demands. We have also shown that the adverse effects of this condition are great enough to affect mental efficiency to a marked degree."



Above: Dr. Laird (center) recording lapses of attention on the part of a blindfolded subject. Dr. Laird's assistant operates the audiometer which generates a tone so faint that the subject can just hear it. The faint tone is constant, but any lapse in attention causes it to become inaudible. Left: In an adjoining room, watching the kymograph as it records lapses of attention. The key from which the subject lifts his forefinger when he ceases to hear the tone, is electrically connected with the kymograph.

enough to affect mental efficiency to a marked degree. "The light meals left the blood supply of the brain relatively unshifted, allowing it to remain in the pink of condition. The heavier meals resulted in a definitely marked deficit of blood in the brain. In the case of the subjects in the study, the deficit was so great that it was difficult to find a phrase in this connection, for when the brain is well supplied with blood, and literally in the pink of condition, mental efficiency tends to be at its highest level. When blood is drawn from the brain by the digestive organs, or upon to digest a heavy meal, efficiency is lowered."